Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER [575.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

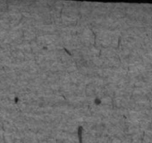
Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

For Hamburgh,



The good Brig

SUKEY,

Isaac Vredenburgh, Master,

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, in complete order to take in a cargo, and will receive freight on low terms.

Please to apply to GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25 south Third-street.

N. B A few passengers can be accommodated, if speedy application is made.

Sept. 25 §

HAVANNA SUGARS.

FOR SALE,

1400 boxes and casks prime white Havanna SUGARS,

On board the ship Hamburgh Packet, Silas Swain, Master, now lying at Marcus Hook. For terms. apply to Capt. SWAIN, on board, to Capt. SAMUEL SMITH, in Front, near Walnut street, or to

Philip Nicklin, & Co.

Who offer the said Ship

Hamburgh Packet

For SALE or CHARTER.

She is 320 tons register, coppered to the bends, sails remarkably fast, and can be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.

Sept. 21. d2w

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Master,

One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,

And for Sale by

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are also for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

For Savannah,

The fast sailing ship,

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBIN, Master,

Now lying opposite the mouth of Frankford Creek, has handsome accommodations for passengers, and will sail on or about the 1st of October.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or of the subscribers at Frankford, 5 1-2 miles from Philadelphia.

Nalbro & J. Frazier.

Frankford, Sept. 18. dtf1stO.

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Master, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ship is so well known, that it is needless to describe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Passage, please to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting House, No. 12, North Third street, or to the Master on bord.

August 30.

For SALE,

On board the said Ship, Swedish Iron, assorted Hollow and Window Glass, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Please to apply as above.

wf&m4w

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

NOTICE.

IF THEDY O'HARA, who some years since kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambrose Marshal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive interesting information.

August 4. mw&f4w

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON almost new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dolls.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-street

August 24. d1w

WANTED

Bills on Amsterdam, at a sight not exceeding sixty days, and with approved Indorsers, to the amount of two hundred thousand guilders—for which cash will be paid at the rate of thirty eight cents a guilder—Applications to be made to George Simpson, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

Sept. 14. dtf

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7 eod4w

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also,
100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscriber, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday,* and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 30 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. d1m. eotf.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that her house, No. 192, Market-street, will continue open during the sickness.

Board and Lodging in a separate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of those gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day.

August 29.—6t

Imported in the latest arrivals from Amsterdam and Hamburg, and for sale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large assortment of fine French Cambrics,

Platillas	Russia and Dutch sail cloth
Brittannias	Writing, post, and printing paper
Rouanes	Dutch calf skins
Brown Holland	Prime madder
Checks and stripes	Shell'd Barley
Ticklenburgs	Looking glasses
Oznaburgs	Hollow glass ware
White sheetings	Slates
Diaper	Coffee mills
Brown rolls	Brass kettles
Umbrellas	Scythes and straw knives
Hair ribbons	Toys assorted in boxes
Black and white laces	

Best Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

Cedar Shingles.

THE subscriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a superior quality, for sale at 13 dollars per thousand.

William Hallowell,

No. 193 North Third-street.

July 27. eo12t

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1797.

THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their vessels and Merchandize entered and cleared at Chester or Marcus Hook,—are hereby notified, That in compliance with their desire, and upon a full conviction that the measure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the customs has made arrangements to establish for some time branches of the custom-house at those places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants. d1w

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TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A Convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramsay, Monson, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 1. 5t

City Commissioners Office,

August 29, 1797.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May last.

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the 1st of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Chesnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge; with the Scale and Fish Houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.
The cellar under the City-Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawim.

L O S T,

ON the Passyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a brass barrel and silver sight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q. 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower stamp. Whoever will return the said piece to *John Bennard*, at the sign of the Blue Ball on the Passyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, shall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,

Sept. 12. *3t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden, or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorised to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantown, 12th Sept. 1797. } dtm

IMPORTED

In the ship America, James Ewing, master, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Platillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarse Linens
Tapes
Looking Glasses
Glass Tumblers
} in cases.

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

August 14. 3aw

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No 119, Chesnut-street. July 19.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

ON Friday the 29th instant, precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the sign of the king of Prussia, near the market house in Germantown, a two story stone dwelling house, barn and stable and lot of 2 acres 29 16 perches of ground, part of which is an orchard of excellent fruit trees, situate near the middle of Germantown, on the north east side of the main street or road, containing in front on the said street or road 149 feet nine inches; bounded by ground of Dr. Betton and others and opposite to the messuage and lot of Melchior Ming, The above lot is good clover meadow, and has a never failing stream of water running through it.

Also three other lots of ground, each containing about two acres, situate on the south east side of Rittenhouse's Mill road, commonly called Peter Smith's Lane, in Germantown township, at the distance of 270 yards from the south west side of the Germantown main street; bounded by lands of Conrad Carpenter, James Ogleby, Jacob Keout, and Melchior Ming. The above lots are high and pleasantly situated, commanding a pleasing prospect of Germantown and the Schuylkill and Wissahicon hills, and are well adapted for gentlemen's country seats. The said lots are now in clover, and there are on the same upwards of 200 grafted fruit-trees.

A good and indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be given to the purchaser twenty days after the sale, upon the payment of one half of the purchase money, and securing the other half by mortgage upon the purchased premises.

Possession of the first described lot and premises may be had on the 17th April next, and immediate possession may be had of the three last mentioned lots.

Any person, wishing to view the above premises, may see the same by applying to Benj. Lehman, in Germantown near the Market house. EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

Germantown, 22d Sept. 1797. dtS

Sundry Lots

IN the following Squares in the City of Washington will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscribers, on the second Monday in October next, at the Little Hotel, in the said City, to commence at 10 o'clock:—

Square No. 32, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 101, 102, 105, 118, 119, 120, 141, 62, 56, 84, 104, 87, 88, 89, 104, 124, 125, 120, 61, 166, 80, 103, square east of square 87, square south of square 104, square north of square 81, square east of square 88, square north of square 128.

These Lots are advantageously situated in the neighborhood of the President's Square, and deemed equal in value to any in the city, and will be peremptorily sold; clear and valid titles will be made to the purchaser, on receipt of the purchase money. Terms of sale, are, good notes, negotiable at the Bank of Columbia, one fourth part in one month, one other fourth in three months, one other fourth in five months, and the remaining one fourth in seven months.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
URIAH FORREST.

Sept. 21. dts

At the Federal Blast Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR superiority consists in being free from holes and honey-combed places; which are commonly found in rollers cast in sand, or clay moulds. These patent rollers are cast in iron moulds, previously heated, and will be found to be more dense, solid and durable than any rollers heretofore used. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immediately fit for use, and from their accuracy, run with less friction, and require less water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Messrs. Thatcher and Hayward.

Boston, Aug. 31.

Sept. 19. ——§6t.

MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render service, and undeceive those Performers, who during his absence Mr. Jaymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it would be wrong in him not to inform those that are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and that he will not be in any way answerable for Jaymond's engagements.

PHILIPPE LAILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1797. 6t.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notified that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1797. d

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chesnut and Second-streets,

An accurate System of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.

The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

August 1. 12w2w

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in cases
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass

Aug. 29.—2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24. nIwS4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies*, on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it into circulation. August 24—mw4w

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To Masters and Pilots bringing up Vessels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas sundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this state for the preventing pestilential or infectious diseases, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publish the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th sections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for securing the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every master or captain of any ship or vessel coming from sea (vessels actually employed in the coasting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, shall cause his ship or vessel to be brought to anchor, or otherwise stayed in the stream of the river Delaware, opposite to the Health-Office on State-Island aforesaid, and there to remain until he shall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Resident Physician. And if, previously to obtaining such certificate or bill of health, any master or captain shall suffer his ship or vessel to approach nearer than the said Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or shall land, cause or suffer to be landed, or brought on shore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any person or persons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving such bill of health or certificate, he shall neglect or refuse to deliver the same to the Health-Officer, such master or captain shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or master of every ship or vessel shall send a safe and commodious boat to bring the physician on board, and shall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making such examination, or in case any subsequent examination by the Health Officer or Consulting Physician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the master or captain shall expose or cause to be exposed to the search of the Resident Physician, or of the Health Officer and Consulting Physician (as the case may be) each and every part of the ship or vessel, and shall present to his view each and every person or persons on board thereof, and and shall also true and satisfactory answers make to all such questions as the Resident Physician, &c. at the time of examination shall ask relative to the health of any port or place from which the ship or vessel sailed, or has since touched at—the number of persons on board when the ship or vessel entered on her voyage—the number of persons that have since been landed or taken on board, and when and where respectively—what persons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or shall, at the time of examination, be infected with any pestilential or contagious disease—and what is the present state and condition of the persons on board with respect to their health or diseases. And if any master or captain shall refuse to expose as aforesaid, to the search of any of the officers aforesaid, *or if he shall conceal any sick person, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforesaid in his answers*, such captain or master, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if ANY person or persons whatsoever (the Resident Physician, &c. excepted) shall go on board any vessel, before the master thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every person so offending, shall pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

IT being absolutely necessary that the foregoing sections should be punctually complied with, the subscriber, in compliance with his duty, must exact a rigorous observance of the same, or else be under the necessity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *&c.*

No. IX.

A DEVELOPEMENT OF THE CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCES BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH REPUBLICS,

Addressed to the Citizens of America.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

An excuse which was offered for this very improper correspondence of Mr. Jefferson with Mazzei, in a certain American paper, just about the time he went to congress in May last, which was soon after the letter made its appearance in America, deserves to be particularly noticed here; not only on account of its being delivered, that it was the excuse of Mr. Jefferson himself, and, therefore, the best on every consideration that could be offered, but because, it will also serve to open a further view to a connection of the means employed by France, and the subservience of other nations in submitting to be made her tools in promoting her nefarious views.

You were told in that excuse, my fellow-citizens, that you ought to pay no attention to the charges raised against Mr. Jefferson, on account of that letter, because it was a mere little private communication with a man with whom he was in habits of intimacy, and held friendly correspondence, who when in Virginia, was a dependant on Mr. Jefferson, and a *republican*; a friend to *monarchy* while a prisoner to the British in New-York; and a *jacobin* when under a dread of the French in Tuscany—to appease whose threatening vengeance by flattering them with the opinions of this exalted American in favor of their conduct against his own country, or to shew his own importance in corresponding with such a character, it was said the letter was transmitted for publication in Paris.

This is all true enough; but as an excuse for the writer, it is to me only another of those self-contradicting, contra-convincing arguments, with which the letter and its apologies abound. With respect to its being *private*, I trust, I have already sufficiently shewn, that so far from offering an apology, *that* adds considerably to the impropriety of such a correspondence from such a hand; and as to the other part of the excuse—if it was written to a man, whose supple conscience in politics was such, as to render him the speckle tool, thus capable of exhibiting all the *prevailing* colours of the rainbow in the little circle of private life, round which he was doomed to travel, then certainly was it the more improper, as it was the more likely to be used to our prejudice, when the influence he was under, happened to be unfavorable to us.

The various means which the French employed among their neighbours to promote their views, and the cringing dispositions of some of them, are only a stronger proof of the impropriety of any who were yet unencumbered, though they would wish to engage in those views, risking any thing with those neighbours which might be turned against themselves. In the case of Holland and Belgium, under the pretence of setting them free, she obtained their immediate aid as spies, as informers, and as instruments in the project of subduing other nations into the same use, and under the pretence of guarding against the danger from her emigrants, she employed a variety of other means to induce others, who were not to be influenced by the same pretexts, to become her dupes. She armed, and finally declared and commenced war against some; and demanded of others to dismiss the emigrants from their territories; till most of the nations round were either involved in war, or became her tools to promote her views. The Swiss cantons were among the few who boldly and successfully resisted her demands*: While others were soon reduced and compelled to act as instruments and spies, against those whose dispositions or fate was yet undecided in the part they were to act, in the great revolutionary disorganizing scheme of France.

Spain, for a while was one of the combined powers who opposed her plans: But being at length conquered and compelled to become her ally, or rather her tool the means which have been employed through that important acquisition, to drive America into her views, serve to shew the impropriety of committing ourselves too far to any nation thus under her controul; at the same time that it adds to the variety of proofs which we have of the *commencement* and *promotion* of those means. The unnatural connection of a monarchy, whose leading and national characteristic is jealousy, with a republic, is sufficient of itself to shew the servile readiness of those nations, of that description, under the influence of France, to promote her views by every and the most contemptible means. A monarchy, a princedom, or a dukedom, receiving the fraternal speeches and embraces of a republic, is of itself an odd enough sight; but to be crawling on their hands and knees to receive their orders from those natural enemies of their *existence*, is what neither of them can do through choice; and, therefore, is the impropriety of entrusting our *secrets*, which might drag us into the same humility, in the bosoms of such dependants, the more striking; and the acts of some of those dependant nations will serve as a further illustration of the causes of the injuries and the insults we have already received from that nation by trusting *our affairs* with such dependants.

The acquisition of Spain in the grand maritime coalition that was to disorganize, and, in fact, destroy all Europe, was a thing of no small importance, as it related to the reduction of the United States of America into the scheme. Situated as the colonies of Spain and America are, and interested in some of the western waters alike, it was easy to perceive, that the subservience of that nation to France, was of as much importance in aiding her in her pretexts for quarelling with us, as if she had possessed those Spanish settlements herself. What this jacobinical republic could not find a pretext for, as the *very natural* friend and ally of the Spanish *monarch*, or accomplish herself, situated as she was, she found the means of availing herself of, from the ascendancy which she held over that enslaved king. Accordingly, our treaty with Great-Britain, which had been the pretence of quarrel on the part of France herself was also made the pretence of jealousy and uneasiness on the part of Spain. Our having admitted Great-Britain, however, into a participation of *our right* to the use of the Mississippi, being too glaring an absurdity to be made the ground of any serious objection, a pretence was then raised, of an intended expedition from Canada, against Upper Louisiana; in consequence of which, the execution of our treaty with his Catholic majesty was suspended, and instead thereof, forts and garrisons erected and manned within our territory; reports made to our executive of the *intended* violation of the neutrality of the United States, by the *supposed* preparations making by the British to march through our territory; while our soil was *actually* erected into fortifications, and our treaty broken on the part of Spain: And when doubts were raised by our executive (after a thorough examination into the complaint of the pretended expedition into Louisiana) about the grounds for those suspicions, proofs given of the *actual* fortifications erected in our country being at least as great a violation of our neutrality, as any mere *suspicion* of the intentions of the British to *march* through our territory; and the suspension of the execution of our treaty on the part of Spain on these pretexts complained of; our government was addressed by the minister of that king, in a style unparalleled, except in the diplomatic history of French insolence itself. Not only the business between America and Spain, but even the manner of conducting our internal affairs to suit ourselves, as it had been by the French ministers, was objected to by that of Spain; the representatives of the people even, with whom a foreign minister can have nothing to do, insulted and called *tools to the executive.

This certainly, no one can deny, was a continuation of the French system, countenanced and promoted by some of our own citizens: For who, that will reflect on the situation of the Spanish settlements in America (possessing every temptation to the inhabitants of the western parts of the United States, and subject at a moment's warning to be swept away) can suppose, that they would be so imprudent, *of their own accord*, as to insult and offend us? And the French having no public minister here at that time, there is no doubt, in my mind, but that the philippic of Yrujo was only another of those *little private* communications of some of our American chiefs, brought forth by the influence of that nation over the minister of another; as in the instance of the one at the court of *Tuscany*, who, it is admitted, published the *secret* labors of his friend in Paris, *to justify and encourage their treatment of America!*

The influence, the *pretences*, and intrigues of France; the uses made of the information obtained from the communications of some of our own citizens, by means of that influence over other nations; as well as the co-operation of those citizens immediately in their plans, are all very perceivable in this whole affair; as well as some other things connected therewith. First, general Clarke, of Georgia, who had actually received a commission from Genet, and was ever known to be devoted to France, it was *pretended*, was engaged in the service of the British, in their intended invasion of Louisiana.

Blount's plot next breaks out. A man ever devoted to the French; in the strictest intimacy with the Spanish minister, who is under the influence of the same people; of no acquaintance or visible connection with the British; from a state whose politics were entirely of the French cast; (to whom Adet in the scheme of electing a president "*devoted*" to France, deputed one Collet to promote the plan) advocated by a senator violent in the interest of the French; and defended by an attorney *distinguished* as a *reporter* both in †*politics* and law;—where, let me ask, are the proofs of his *correspondence* being intended to bring on a *British* war with Spain, except in his letter itself, which was nothing but another of those *little private communications*, which, according to *some men*'s opinions, ought not to operate against their writers! Why, if it was a British plot, has there never been *one* man at least *proved* to be connected with Blount, but those of open and avowed attachments to France? Is it because those of an opposite description are not to be trusted with the secrets of their own party? And why did that exalted character, whom *Blount* had labored to have elected president of America, desert his post, while that important enquiry was on foot; to which no mere matter of official *etiquette*, *form*, or private business should have been preferred? Was it that he was afraid of being suspected of being engaged in a *British* plot? Was it that he was afraid of offending his friends the French, in assisting in detecting and punishing such a plot against their Spanish ally? Or was it that he really thought such a *little private communication* with a friend at a distant ‡ court (which was *only calculated to involve America in a war*) was not worth the notice of the people of this country? These are questions I should like to see answered with all that *openness*, *candor* and *sincerity*, with which some of our eminent characters are now *supposed* to abound!

If it was really believed that Blount had no *serious intention* of exciting an expedition against Louisiana *from Canada*, and therefore that his letter to Cary ought not to be considered a matter of such criminal cast against him; if it was from this belief that this *little private correspondence*, let out by the intoxication of *liquor*, as the one to Mazzei, it is said was by that of *vanity* or *fear*, that the *sympathetic* forbearance of *one* to be *present* and *aiding* in his prosecution, and his continuance in senate was advocated by *another*, then do I agree most heartily with our *French patriots* that those *little private* letters are not of so much consequence and danger as they have been thought. That Blount's letters had no real and serious view to the promotion of a *British* plot against Spain; but that the scheme (only seen in part in that letter) was to have an exact opposite direction, the evidence of every thing that has yet appeared in the case most clearly shews.

Besides the intimacy which Mr. Blount had with the Spanish minister, it is pretty notorious, that he was also in the strictest intimacy, and held constant correspondence with Adet while in this country. Part of the plan to drag America into the grand scheme of *disorganizing* all Europe, by the destruction of Great Britain, which has now come to light, and which bears a strong resemblance (when viewed with this *pretended Canadian* expedition) to a French, a Spanish and American, instead of a British port, it would now seem, was begun and carried on by Adet, while thus in habits of intimacy and correspondence with Mr. Blount. Instead of an expedition against Louisiana from Canada, aided by the Americans, it is now clear, that the poor Canadians had enough to do *at home*, to prevent their helpless wives and children being strangled in their beds, or *poisoned* in the *libations* of this *holy* and *pious minister* of the Spanish *ally*, to be offered up, by *American* hands. Mr. Adet, it appears, from all the testimony in the trial of M'Lane, had employed that detestable *American* to stir up an insurrection in Canada. Quebec was to be taken by secretly administering *Laudanum*, and other atrocious means. Arms were shipped from France; and troops were to be sent from the same quarter, who, in conjunction with some of our *good* French *patriots* in America, were to complete this noble work; while good *master Yrujo* was to raise the pretence of a British and an American plot, to discredit that nation here, obscure the true *laudanum* plot, or, if it was discovered, to have for it, at least some colorable pretext.

So artful, so horrid, and so wicked a project for exciting treason, murder, and rebellion among nations, could never have been thought of and put into execution, but by the ingenious, the enlightened, and *philosophic* admirers of *liberty* and *humanity*; the inventers and celebrators of their own republican * marriages at home! But this affair between Adet and M'Lane was another of those *little* † *private* correspondences between *friends*; carried on by the *influence* of the former over the latter; by *vanity* arising from the *honor* of the correspondence; or, perhaps, by the influence of a *little* French *gold*; and, therefore, is, with some, perhaps, a thing of no great consequence! While the information of Yrujo (which was also *private*) of the intended expedition against Louisiana, peremptorily demanded all the attention of the United States—both by its councils and its citizens at large!!

Added to all this—our *recalled minister*, returned home from France, nearly about the time this grand French, Spanish, and *American* preparation, for disorganizing and overturning regular governments, was thus drawing to a point. That the circumstances of that recal were to be attended with some little increase of private enmity to the American government, was not to have been wondered at; but that *that* enmity, too, was to have broken out into *overt acts* against the government, was hardly to have been expected. Yet, unexpected as it was, the recall of Monroe was made a pretence for justifying the conduct of France, as well as holding out fresh hopes to her of succeeding in her demands, from the division among ourselves. It was well known, that the dispute between the American government and France, took place while colonel Monroe was at that court; and from the long and warm attachment of that gentleman, to the interests of that country, it was certain that an approbation of his conduct, whatever might be the merits of the recal, would be considered as a justification of France, and a condemnation of our own government. Accordingly, without any previous investigation or knowledge of the causes of the recal, an immediate determination was formed to justify the conduct of Monroe.

Trivial facts often throw light upon important designs. The circumstances attending the entertainment given to Col. Monroe, on his arrival at Philadelphia, on that account, are not unworthy particular notice here. At that entertainment, the vice president, the speaker of the house of the national representatives, and a senator of the United States of America were present.—An address was presented, approving warmly and *completely* the conduct of Monroe, "upon the *information* they had on the subject;" which *information* could have been but limited and partial, as it was derived from *him* who has since called for *informations on himself*; while a pointed disapprobation of the conduct of the government, marked the whole complexion of this political feast. Besides the address, the evident tendency of the toasts was, to approve of the minister and France, and censure that of the government which had recalled him. Without entering into a condemnation of the recalled minister, unheard, and without knowing the *whole* merits of the case, as they have done with respect to the government, I shall just observe for the present, that it is the first instance, I believe, in which some of the first *officers* of government have ever turned their moments of festivity and relaxation from public business, into a serious and pointed crimination of the acts of that government.

That the private citizens, who have no public opportunities of discussing and offering their opinions upon state affairs, should turn their heedless moments of levity and mirth, into seasons of serious judgment and severe censures against the government, is not extraordinary, nor at all dangerous; but that the first officers of government, whose particular duty it is, upon all occasions, and at all times, to examine *thoroughly*, and weigh well the acts of the governments they are entrusted to administer, before they hold those acts up as unjust and improper; to ward off and not invite foreign dangers; and for that purpose to reconcile and conceal, and not foment and publish domestic differences;—should, in so hasty a manner, at such an improper time, and upon so slight and partial an examination, hold up the government and country, with whose safety and welfare they are entrusted, as improper and unjust, (to a country which waits only for a fit moment of destruction) at the same time that they fan those internal differences that are to insure them success—is indeed unparalleled and astonishing! It was not to be expected that France would be entirely blind to such a striking and conspicuous circumstance; nor was it to be expected, from the principles by which she has been already led to injure us, that she would relax in her determinations to commit those injuries, from a view of such circumstance.

But here let us pause! Facts will now soon perhaps speak for themselves! Without any labored *vindication* on the one side, or high wrought panegyric on the other, we shall presently be convinced, I trust, by solid and happy experience, by WHO & WHAT our disturbance with France have been bro't upon us, as it is sincerely hoped, that it will quickly be discovered now, by WHO and WHAT those disturbances will be quieted. I have already observed, that they began and attained to their highest pitch, while the gentleman, whom this feast was intended to compliment, was our minister at that court. They will be ended, I trust, by the powers with which the new mission are charged, and the dispositions and talents they possess. The firm and well tried patriotism and integrity of a Pinekney, the open, the candid, and brilliant ingenuity of a Marshall, and the plain and honest understanding of a Gerry, it is believed, will soon place the conduct of our government, and the dispositions of the people of America, in that true light, which will restore that nation to their former dispositions towards us.

Should this be the case, that mission, tho' industriously represented as possessing sentiments and dispositions unfriendly to an adjustment of our differences, will stand in need of no *vindication*. I shall not fail, however, to seize upon that circumstance to place the charge of a wish in our government and its friends, to bring on a war with that country, in that true light in which it deserves to stand: And until the fate of that embassy should be decided, shall now take my leave of you, my fellow-citizens, with that sincere wish for a speedy reconciliation of all our differences, and prayers for your welfare, which an attachment to one's own interest, without any violent professions of love for others, will most naturally insure.

AMERICANUS.

Richmond, September 11, 1797.

☞ The *Developement* of the *Causes* of the *Disturbances* between the *American* and *French* Republics, by *Americanus*, will now be discontinued, until the fate of the new mission to France is known, and a thorough knowledge of the merits of the old obtained; when the *nine* numbers already written, in haste, for this paper, will be corrected, enlarged and improved, and the subject resumed in the papers, and the whole of the work, with considerable amendments, notes (and vouchers, *if necessary*) republished in pamphlets.

Fayette county, August 16th, 1797.

Mr. Scull,

I have lately arrived from a western state, and am much pleased to find that the citizens of this and the neighbouring counties are not all led away by a foreign influence; that they are not made jacobins or democrats, and exerting every nerve to overthrow our present government, and establish a foreign one in its stead: our pretended patriots (as their friend, citizen Fauchet, called them) will deny that that they had this in view, but what more honorable object could they be in pursuit of, in raising such a cry against the British treaty and opposing it so violently in Congress. I make no doubt but many well meaning men have been so wrought upon by the designing and knavish as to think the treaty a bad one, for all men are not politicians; but that one well acquainted with politics, and, uninfluenced by party and self-interest, I say, for such a person to think the treaty injurious to our people, was and is impossible.

An instrument so well calculated to secure the peace and promote the interest of the states; an instrument from which we are deriving such great advantages, and from which we should receive many more benefits was it not for the French party among us, who strive to inflame the directory and set them against the American government—Yes, Sir, this party have done their utmost to defeat a treaty that has given us peace with the Indians, secured indemnification to our injured merchants, established trade on a footing advantageous to the United States, and prevented a destructive war with Great-Britain.

Is there any one in the United States that still thinks favourably of those who have been foremost in opposing the British treaty, let him compare that treaty with the treaty made with the Algerines and see what a vast sum we pay that little nation from whom we receive nothing but what is justly due us, and let him say why there was no clamour raised against that treaty.

From the (Vermont) Argus.

MAHOMET, the famous Arabian Impostor, died the fore part of the seventh century. His successors in government were stiled Califs, their subjects, Saracens. These, impelled by an irresistible fanaticism, and more willing to die than not to be victorious, found none able to stop their career. But they clearly evinced, that victory abroad is not always attended with happiness at home. Those who led them to glory, victory and spoil, often felt the direful effects of their domestic machination.

A comparison of their history with the history of the present Gallic revolution, will present a resemblance, which serves to evince that human nature is the same in distant countries, and distant ages. To day is a chieftain admired at home and victorious abroad; all fear to blame the faults they see—all that is public is plaudit. He orders them in crowds to the dungeon or death— to the dungeon or death they are instantly dragged! Mean while a plot is laid, is ripened —and he, whom none dared dispute, is now by a stroke laid breathless—The people join to execrate him, and a new tyrant becomes their idol.

In less than five centuries more than fifty Califs reigned over the Saracen empire. A few had long reigns; the rest fell mostly by the hand of the assassin, or by poison, the worst weapon of ruffians, But we wish not to level the French nation with the Saracens in every respect. In the midst of murder, and frantic conquest, we still discover the glimmerings of "the sacred flame of Liberty," and we anticipate the day when its meridain splendor shall dissipate the glaring meteors, which have so long deluded that gallant nation. COLUMBUS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, July 20.

His majesty lately took a very remarkable occasion to express his approbation of the conduct and measures of his present Ministers: —It is an established custom for the Bench of Bishops to go into the King's Closet on the anniversary of his Birth-day, and pay their annual homages of respect and attachment to his Royal Person and House. On Monday morning, the 5th of June, this congratulation was made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the speech was made by the Archbishop of York. In this Address no allusion whatever was made to the politics of the day. But his Majesty in his gracious answer to the Learned and Reverent Prelates, took occasion to assure them, "That his Ministers continue to "possess his entire and unabated confience; "that he fully approved of their measures, "and that he should continue to support them "so long as they acted upon the same system," or words to that effect.

Our modern Beaux would be extremely careful of quarrels, if a challenge in the present day were to be conducted as in the Age of Chivalry, Felton the Assassin of the Duke of Buckingham, having received an affront from a gentleman, sent him a challenge; and to prove his magnanimity, he cut off and inclosed in his letter, the tip of his little finger.

A meeting of the London merchants and ship owners, was held on Wednesday at the London tavern, to consider the late decision in the law cause of Smith against Shepherd, which made it necessary for them to take into consideration what means could be most prudently adopted in their present situation with regard to their liability to answer for losses at sea. A bill had been brought into parliament to relieve them from the hardships to which the decision exposed them; but as the cession terminated before it could be thoroughly discussed, the ship owners felt themselves called upon to provide some regulation until a permanent law should be made on that subject by the legislature. The temporary remedy, proposed at the meeting, as the best means to provide against the inconvenience complained of, was that of making an *alteration in the bill of lading*. After some discussion, in which Mr. Foster (the chairman) Alderman Curtis, Messrs. Hill, Long, Bonner, Curling, Chapman and King took part. it was unanimously agreed to, that instead of the words "Dangers of the seas only accepted," the following words be introduced into the bills of lading in future, "all and every the dangers and accidents of the seas and of navigation, of whatever nature or kind soever, excepted." As the meeting was but thinly attended, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed.

The French Journel called the Sentinelle says,—"Lately a bill was posted up on the church door in the department of La Sarthe, containing an invitation to the Faithful to receive their good Priests who were transported, and to restore, under the pain of damnation, the goods taken from the illustrious nobility. Who could believe that some peasants were stupid enough to believe that these bills were posted up by Angels from Heaven!

Such is the piety of some of the French peasants, and such the improvement they have made under the instruction of their Priests?

Two naval officers, as they were walking together in the Strand, on Monday last, stopped a man, not apparently a seaman, whom they charged with being a delegate. They had collared him, and were proceeding with him to the navy office, Somerset Place, when the fellow knocked down one of them, and made his escape from the other, notwithstanding there were several by-standers.

The convicts at Portsmouth, to the amount of 100, on Monday evening, had very nearly effected their escape. They were at last secured.

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* See their spirited correspondence with Barthelemi, the French minister.

* "After having heard a certain member of congress, who is known to be the *organ* of the *administration*," says Yrujo; and then draws his conclusions in his *diplomatic* communications from those *legislative* premises.

† See Dallas's *report*, Genet *versus* King and Jay.

‡ The person to whom Blount's letter was written, was an interpreter at an Indian *court*; which interpreter, and which court, were as honorable, as worthy, and as much to be trusted with *secrets*, I dare say, as that person and that court to which Mr. J——n's was sent.

* The republican marriages were men and women, or infants, tied back to back, and thrown into water out of their depth for the entertainment of the Jacobins.

† Every plot is a *private* affair until it be made *public* by some accident or cause; but their being *private* or there being *causes* for their being disclosed do not render them the less treasonable when they are discovered.

The following paragraphs are selected from Mr. Morgan's pamphlet on "the present alarming state of the public finances."

"After a fruitless struggle of four years, which has been signalized by a greater destruction of human life and property than ever before desolated the world in the same length of time, and when every principle is abandoned which we were first excited to defend, we are now called upon to renew our exertions in a contest which holds forth no determinate object to be attained, and offers no other prospect of its conclusion, than in the utter ruin of those resources by which it is supported. The extravagance and the disasters which so eminently distinguish this war, are not more surprising than the torpid indifference with which they have been endured—an indifference which has not only injured but even disgraced the nation."

"One of the pretended motives of this war, has been *the defence and preservation of property*, and it must afford some consolation to the friends of suffering humanity, to be assured, that if it be continued a little longer on the present system of expence, it will be the last war we shall ever have occasion to wage on that account. It is but seldom, I believe, that the real interests of a country derive much improvement or support from war and taxation; and if any attack on our property was ever seriously meditated in the present instance, we seem fatally to have mistaken the quarter to which our defence should have been directed; for while our efforts have been employed with various success against the ravages of our enemies abroad, they appear to have opposed a very feeble resistance to the depredations of our more formidable enemies at home."

"The effects of the heavy imposts upon wine are already felt in the diminished consumption of that article. By a comparison of the imports of port wine in the half year ending the 5th of July, 1795, and the half year ending July 5, 1796, it appears that the value of the wine imported was reduced from 283,532l. to 136,229l. By having recourse to such methods of providing for the interest of the public debts, the minister seems to be more anxious about having a *nominal* than a *real* revenue.

PARIS, July 20.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of July 19.

Pastoret complained to the council of an article which had been published in the Redacteur, respecting the legislative bodies. The article is as follows:—"A sort of anarchy in the deliberations which ought to be the most solemn; unreasonable motions of order, the most shameful prejudices and superstitions defended and caressed from the tribune, when reason ought to have wielded against the arms of persuasion; a lawless insubordination excused and encouraged, who would believe it? by the organs even of these laws; and the declaration of a refusal to obey them, recognized as a motive for yielding to rebellion; the faithful priests delivered over to derision and to vengeance, while the refractory are unpunished and protected by the formal acts of the legislature; the emigrants returning with the banished, are preparing to arm the sectaries in favor of the foreign enemy who supported them in their exile; the finances occupying less attention than bells; a report replete with errors, which seemed to have exaggerated the disposable resources for the purpose of eluding the establishment of new resources, &c.

"Who will be surprised that we conceive unfavorable omens? Ah! though volumes have been written in recounting the tragical history of the calamities of the revolution, it will be no less terrible a task to trace in perspective those which they are preparing for us. Tacitus used to say, when speaking of the senators in the time of Tiberius, "tempora illa adeo infecta, ut omnes senatores quicunque certatim ex surgerent fædaque et nimia conferent." These times were so infected with corruption, that all the senators were seized with a desire of delivering opinions as ridiculous as they were vile. Thus, adds the historian, Tiberius used to cry every time that he went out of the senate, *O homines ad servitutem paratos!* Let us take care that the times of *Tiberius* do not return."

"I shall make no remarks upon the foregoing," said Pastoret, "but move that a message be sent to the directory to require of it an account of the measures which have been taken to prosecute the author of this article."—Decreed.

Sitting of July 22.

On the motion of Gilbert Desmolieres, a project of a resolution respecting finance was adopted.

The executive directory wrote that it was ignorant who marked out the march of the troops, and that they hitherto trusted citizen Lesage, commissary of war, of Charleville, to inform the municipal officers of La Ferre, of the arrival of these troops.

It invited the council to cause the circle or distance to be traced, that no error may take place for the future. It adds that some reckon La Ferte 11, others 12, and others 13 leagues from Paris.

This message was referred to the commission, and likewise the other, which was not read, respecting the state of the troops in Paris, and which have passed within the limits since the 1st Messidor.

The discussion upon political associations was resumed.

PARMA, June 21.

Yesterday morning we witnessed a curious scene—about 200 republicans from Milan presented themselves before our gates, bringing with them a car in which was an enormous branch of a tree crowned with a red bonnet. The guards at the gate refused this party entrance; but fortunately a republican officer put an end to the tumult, by removing the tree of liberty, under the authority of Buonaparte's proclamation of the 10th of this month, to prevent any French or Italians disturbing the subjects of the duke of Parma.

By this day's Mail.

NEW YORK, September 25.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Sherry, of the ship Oneida, to capt. Kemp, of the ship Factor.

Nantes, June 16, 1797.

SIR,

I take this opportunity of informing you of our capture, viz: On the 25th May, in lat. 49, 24, long. 12, 10, was brought to by the ship Fawn, a French privateer, mounting 18 nine, and 2 twelve pounders, and men answerable. They took charge of us without looking at our papers—exchanged men and officers, and convoyed us into Nantz; but if fortune had favored us to have lost sight of her for one half hour, she had been our own again. The day after I arrived at this place, the ship Briseis, of New York, bound to Amsterdam, was brought in; and six days after, the ship Confederacy, from India bound to Hambro' was bro't in also, and several ships from Philadelphia Charleston, and other ports in America are here; and there is no prospect of either ships or cargoes being cleared; for, as fast as they try them they condemn them. Their orders are, to take every American they fall in with bound where they will, even if bound to France, and let the Americans be furnished with all and every paper that is requisite relative either to ship or cargo, it avails nothing. Therefore you are very fortunate not to fall in with any of those infamous French robbers; for so sure as you had, so sure France would have been your fate.—But fortune and good winds have favoured you, which I hope will always follow you. All my passengers have got their passports, and set off this day for England, by way of St. Maloes. Ny doubt before this time you have heard of Capt. Haley's being a commissioned officer in France, which is the news in this place. I am, &c.

D. SHERRY.

Capt. Kemp, of the ship Factor.

Translated for the Daily Advertiser.

PARIS.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of the 14th Messidor (July 12.)

Several merchants of Nantes, denounced the scandalous conduct of the Americans since the beginning of the war.

I have not read the whole document, an extract of which you have just now heard, said Villiers, but I feel confident that it is such as to fix your opinion on the pretended motion of order made some time since by your colleague Pastoret: This is not the time to enter into a discussion on its merits; but it will be easy to prove that the directory had not only the right, but that it was in duty bound to act as it has done. You cannot conceive how France has suffered since the war. The tribunals do not dare decide upon a multitude of cases now before them.

What cannot be contested by any one, is that the 25 or 30,000 vessels formerly employed in the trade of Great-Britain, are suddenly metamorposed through the most infamous machievalism, into American vessels. I request that the denunciation be referred to a commission which shall report within three days.

And I, said Bergevin, move the order of the day on the commitment for this reason, that nothing would tend more to obstruct the armaments now going on in our ports with the utmost activity, than such a measure.

Lenormant seconds the motion for the commitment but wishes it to be a special commission.

The commission to which was referred the motion of order of Pastoret, said Camillus Jourdan, endeavours by every means in its power to procure all the information it can relative to the important duty with which it is charged. The document in question may be of great use, and I move it be referred to it. Adopted.

BOSTON, September 21.

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

Public notice having been given of the intended launch of this frigate, yesterday, an immense crowd of people assembled, to view a scene, which promised, greatly, to interest their pride and feelings:—Much credit is due to the Agent, and others, in the Navy-Yard, for the arrangements made; they were certainly judicious, and discovered an anxiety to accommodate; although innumerable spectators were disappointed, as to the launch, yet there is no fault to be attributed to any one—the prudent precaution used by the *Constructor*, TO PRESERVE THE CONSTITUTION ENTIRE, and send her safely to her destined element, while it has retarded the completion of the launching, for a day or two, is by no means dishonorable to him.—The public expect, on Friday, to be gratified in beholding a handsome launch.

We are authorised to assure the public, that preparations are making at the Navy-Yard for completing the launching of the United States ship of war, CONSTITUTION, To-Morrow, at one o'clock.

THE THEATRE.

Was completely filled last Evening, and, as was expected, the After-Piece of the LAUNCH, received with the most enthusiastic tokens of public approbation, ever echoed in a Theatre;—it was indeed a new species of national drama, which has not been surpassed in dialogue, music, or scenery.—Mr. *Hodgkinson*, ever industrious and judicious, has, in the instance of producing this temporary piece, witnessed the liberality of a community who are not unmindful of his talents as an author, and who have long known and admired his spirit as an Actor and Manager.

FROM OUR PROVIDENCE CORRESPONDENT.

"*Tuesday, Sept. 19.*

"Last evening arrived in our river, the copper-bottomed ship *Providence*, owned by Messr. *Clarke and Nightingale*, and commanded by Capt. *Thomas Coles*, burthen about 700 tons, mounting about 20 guns, and 70 men, from Batavia, but last from the Isle of France, which he left a 110 days ago.—laden with Sugar, Coffee, Arrack, and Spices.

"On the 12 of April, off Java-Head, Capt. Coles, spoke the ship Eliza, Captain Barnard, from Boston, out 4 months and 2 days, bound from Batavia."

Monday, Sept. 20.

"We are sorry to say, that the contagious disorder here, is by no means abated in its malignant symptoms.—Three people deceased yesterday, and whole families, in the quarter of the town where its rages, have felt its effects. Several shops are shut, and many people are removing. It is said to have been brought by a vessel from the W. Indies, the Captain of which, having some cattle die on board, unwisely took off their skins, and, by neglect, they became a mass of putridity. This is another proof that the *yellow fever* may be generated in warm climates, by local causes; for, when the air becomes tainted, it is unfit for respiration, and progressively infects the whole mass of blood. We derive, however, some consolation, from its not rapidly spreading to different parts of the town, though few escape an attack, in the houses contiguous to that were it was first communicated. The Theatre was open for the last time, on Monday, when about a dozen only attended, the Manager thought it high time to close the scene, for the season. The inhabitants of Newport, begin to fear a communicatiou with this devoted town."

RICHMOND, September 20.

The following paragraph is the only *printed* information we have received relative to the disease prevailing in Norfolk.

"Messrs. Printers,

"DEATH, from the prevailing disease, sometimes comes on without much fever—the patient walks about, and even eats with his usual appetite, till the day before he dies.—This should teach the citizens to neglect no indisposition, however trifling it may be, at the present mortal season, but to apply for medical aid as soon as possible.

"CAUTION."

Many circumstances combine to shew that the complaint which unhappily exists in Norfolk, is similar, in all respects, to that which rages in Philadelphia.—Baltimore is also said to be infected with the yellow fever.—We see no late accounts in confirmation of that published a week or two ago, announcing the death of ten or twelve persons, daily, by this disorder, in Charleston, S. C. and we are now inclined to hope the information was groundless.

While we lament the calamities which have lately visited many sea-port towns upon the continent, we are happy in having it in our power to congratulate the inhabitants of Richmond, upon the state of health, which they at present enjoy, in so eminent a degree—and may it please the Supreme Ruler of the universe, long to extend to us, this greatest of earthly blessings.

SAVANNAH, September 8.

On the 6th inst. arrived from New-York, in 9 days, the sloop Betsey, (a Staten Island dispatch boat) captain Jones, on business of a private nature. Various are the reports and conjectures, respecting her arrival, as she is said to have brought but one letter.

Died, on the 6th inst. captain Robert Phelan, of the brig Abigail, of Philadelphia, (a native of Ireland) after a short illness of 3 days.

Last Saturday evening, a man by the name of Smith, belonging to the ship Agenoria, as he was stepping into the pilot boat, that lay along side, fell into the river and was drowned.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *September 26.*

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From the 25th to 26th Sept. in the morning,

Admitted, since last report,

Richard Jones—No. 38, Plumb street.
Mary Queen—No. 26, Shippen street.
Guy Blakily—John McLaughlins, Penningtons Alley, between 4th and 5th str.
Edward Reilly—184, South Water street.
Tabitha Walton—47, Union street.
Robert McCauley—McCleod's Front street, near the Rope Walks.
Wm. McCrevey—196, South 2d street.
Francis Ward—5th below Walnut street.
Theobald McMechin—sign Rattlesnake, Walnut street.

Discharged since last Report.

James Field, admitted 14th inst.
Rachael M'Intosh, 14th
Elizabeth Adams, 11th
—— Andre, a Spaniard, 2d
Isaac Hoffman, 7th

Eloped.

Michael M'Faden, admitted 24th inst.

Died since last report.

when admitted	how long sick previous to admission.
Law. Huddlestone, 23d.	2 days
John Chapman, 21st	2 days
Wm. Hamilton, 23d	2 days

Remaining last Report		57
Admitted since,		9
		66
Discharged	5	
Eloped	1	
Died	3	9
Remain in Hospital, Convalescents	13	
Sick	44	57

Five of whom are dangerous.

Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report:—

From the city and suburbs	11
From the city hospital	3
Total	14

STEPHEN GIRARD,
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board,
WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

Total of Burials for 24 hours ending Sunday at noon.

	Grown Persons.	Children.
Christ Church	1	0
Second Presbyterian	0	1
Third Presbyterian	1	0
St. Mary's Church	1	0
Free Quakers'	1	0
German Lutheran	2	0
German Reformed	1	0
Moravians	1	0
Baptists	1	0
City Hospital*	12	0
Total	22	1

* *Eight from the city and suburbs.*

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon.

Christ Church	1	0
Third Presbyterian	1	0
Scots Presbyterian	1	0
St. Mary's Church	3	0
Swedes	2	1
German Lutheran	2	0
German Reformed	0	1
Methodists	1	0
Potter's Field	2	5
City Hospital*	14	0
	26	7

* *Seven of these from the city.*

No. III.

COMMUNICATION.

From the Commissioners to the Governor.

SIR,

ON the first instant, we commenced the duties assigned us by law, of giving relief and employment to the indigent, occasioned by the existing calamity; and from the above date to the 16th inclusive, in prosecuting the trust reposed in us, expended

	Dolls.	*Cts.*
	3659	23
From the 16th to the 23d, relieved 855 persons, generally with families	798	90
Paid for bread	27	
Do. to 639 men, for labor on the road, &c.	1133	40
Do. for provision for those in the tents	206	42
Do. for Clerks', Messengers' wages and stationary	46	54
Dolls.	5871	49

Besides there are sundry accounts not yet settled.

By the above statement you will perceive, that our expenditures at present amount to upwards of two thousand dollars per week; and consequently the sum granted by the Legislature, will be expended by the last of next week.

We are anxious that means may be provided that the poor and distressed shall not be left destitute, when the fund under our care shall be expended, and particularly we feel for the probable situation of those men, who are now at work on the roads under our direction, most of whom have families to provide for, should that source be cut off, before the return of our fellow-citizens, to find them other employment.

For the early information of our fellow-citizens, we shall take the liberty to transmit a copy of this communication to the printer.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT WHARTON, Chairman.

To THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
State-house, Sept. 25, 1797.

TWO CHARITY SERMONS

Will be preached on Sunday next at the Calvinist Church, Germantown, *for the relief of the poor and distressed citizens of Philadelphia*; one in the morning at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. BLAIR, the other in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock by the Rev. Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

SURPRISING MORTALITY.

DIED—Last evening, at the house of Job Whitall at Red Bank, his wife, son, grandson, and grandaughter, Sarah Whitall. Also at the Farm adjoining, Rebecca Whitall, and a young woman who is said lately to have left the city.

In the same neighbourhood, Benjamin Whitall, another son of the first named Job Whitall; and several other persons are yet sick in those families.

Upwards of twenty physicians have fled the city since the beginning of the present epidemic.

COMMUNICATION.

If to abandon the sick couch and the bed of death be the extreme of inhumanity; and

If a generous sacrifice of all the comforts of life, a magnanimous contempt of danger, and a noble perseverance, to the last extremity, in administering relief to distressed objects of disease and despair; can give exalted claims to the consideration and gratitude of the community, then is Dr. DOBEL, as well as Drs. COX, CHURCH and PLEASANTS, (composing the visiting committee of physicians) most eminently entitled to the distinguished consideration of the citizens of Philadelphia.

Henry William Desaussure, Esq. was lately elected Intendant of the city of Charleston, for the year ensuing.

☞ "PLAIN TRUTH" To-morrow.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

NEW-YORK, September 25.

ARRIVED. *Days*

Brig Sally, Hatton, Liverpool 70
Schr. Lucy, Bailey, Bermuda 12
Sloop Rising Sun, Brooks, St. Bartholomew 22

Arrived schooner Lucy, capt. Bailey, from Bermuda, which he left September 10th—brought in the crew of the ship Andromache, from New York bound to Jamaica, which was taken the day after leaving the port, by the French schooner Lespeigle, capt. Le Barron or Barry, from Porto Rico, and sent to that port. The same schooner had taken three prizes in this cruise, which is the third she has made on our coast.—This same capt. Barry, we are assured, has a wife in New Jersey!

BOSTON, September 19.

Arrived, schr. Thomas, Drew, Trinidad, 25 days.

September 20, schr. Washington, Chace, Grenada, 35 days—nothing new.

A ship was seen in the outer harbour, on Tuesday, and again yesterday; but owing to head winds, could not make up.

List of vessels, prizes at Algeziras—viz.

Ship Eliza, Turner, of Boston, from London, vessel and cargo libelled; brig Nancy, Brown, of do. vessel and cargo condemned by the French consul; brig Mary, Burnham, of Boston, cargo condemned, vessel libelled; brig Byfield, Kinsman, Boston, vessel and cargo libelled, brig Hack, Hall, of New-York, vessel and cargo condemned; snow South Carolina, Andrews, libelled by the French consul.

The Astrea, Tinkham, from Liverpool, for New-York, is put into Charleston, dismasted.

The ship Wiscasset, was spoke, 16 days out, for Greenock, in lat. 43, all well.

The Caledonia, Hodge, was to sail from Liverpool, for New-York, Aug. 22; the Aligator, Harris, for Boston, Aug. 26; the Packet, Trott, for do. sooner.

Baltimore, Sept. 25.

Arrived, brig Chance, Turner, 32 days from Cape Francois.

Schooner Governor Clinton, Patter, (of Philadelphia) 23 days from St. Thomas's. Left ships Maryland, of Baltimore; Ann and Mary, Superb, and Commerce, of Philadelphia; and a number of other Americans, whose names are not recollected.

Arrived yesterday, schr. Hornet, capt Sanger, 16 days from Port-de-Paix.

Capt. Sanger has obligingly favored us with the following list of prizes taken into Port-de-Paix, from the 1st of June to the 5th Sept. '97.

	Belonging to
Ship Two Sisters, ——	Philadelphia
Goddess of Plenty, Churnsides,	do.
Penelope, Flacher,	Charleston
Brig ——, Rockwell,	Norfolk
Defiance, Wisbey,	do.
Nathaniel, Young,	Haverhill
Rambler, Odlin,	Philadelphia
Harriot, Campbell,	Baltimore
Amelia, Houston,	Philadelphia
Snow Polly, Senkey,	do.
Schr. Harmony, Chase,	Norfolk
Polly, Cole,	Alexandria
President, Hughes,	do.
Kitty, Hysham,	do.
Nancy, Dalton,	Charleston
Yetman, Crane,	Philadelphia
Perseverance, Forrester,	do.
Ardent, Lee,	do.
Lucy, Cheney,	Boston
Eliza, Poulson,	Baltimore
Eagle, Denton,	do.
Eliza, Deverys,	New-York
Charlotte, Paderm,	do.
Lucy, Higgins,	Boston
Alciope, Rill,	Philadelphia
Hazard, Young,	Boston
Betsey, Rogers,	Baltimore
Balaheo, Ripley,	Philadelphia
Susannah, Webb,	do.
Dolphin, Cullen,	Baltimore
Sloop Hawk, Langford,	Rhode-Island
President, ——,	Philadelphia
Rachel, Gilbert,	New-York
Fox, Brookes,	Charleston

Norfolk, Sept. 18.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton-roads the schooner Peggy, capt. W. Cowper, from Cape Francois, which he left the 1st September. Capt. Cowper informs that Santhonax sailed on the 24th August, in a ship of 22 guns, supposed bound to France, and had a black representative on board with him. General Toussaint has the chief command of the army and had sent for Gen. Rigaud to the Cape, where he was hourly expected. Raimond and Leblanc have the chief civil authority. A prize English schooner was fitting out at the Cape to carry another deputation to France, and was to sail in a few days.

Capt. Cowper further informs, that about 40 sail of Americans were laying at St. Jago, 17 sail at Port-au-Paix, and 4 sail at Monte Christie, all of whom were waiting for trial.

The brig Abigail, Anderson, of this port, was taken between the Mole and Cape May, outward bound to Jamaica, and carried to St. Jago.

Sailed in company—Brig Cleopatra,—— of Philadelphia bound to the Havanna.

Left there—Brig Hannah, Haynes, from Norfolk.

Schr. Sally, Moffet, from do.

Schr. Eagle, Dolton, do.

Brig Maria, Holmes, of Fredericksburg: and a number of northern vessels.

Spoke—On the 14th September, in lat. 34, 30, long. 74, the brig Chance, capt. Turner, from the cape bound to Baltimore; the drig had been ashore on the Caico's, but got off with the loss of two anchors, a cable, and 300 bags of coffee.

*** A special Meeting of the select and common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, is to be held at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Tuesday the 26th inst. at 9 o'clock in the morning on business of Importance, at which place it is hoped the members will attend—the Hospital being clear of the prevailing fever.

FRANCIS GURNEY, President of the select council.
SAMUEL HODGDON, President of the common council.

Sept. 22 d5t

Bank of North America,

September 8th, 1797.

ON Monday next the Notices for all Notes or Bills payable at this Bank, which fall due on that and the ensuing 6 days, will be served on the Payers: And the like Notices on every Monday, till the further orders of the Directors:—Persons wishing to deposit Notes or Bills for Collection, which are to fall due within the week, must themselves undertake to give notice to the Payers. dtf

Thomas Armat and Son,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have removed a part of their merchandize to Wilmington: Also, they have their store open in the city. At either place their friends can be supplied, and their orders carefully attended to.

By the Cumberland, from Hull, they have received a handsome assortment of articles, suitable to the approaching season; and expect to add to it by other fall ships.

Should the sickness prevail in the central part of the city, that branch of their business will be removed to Germantown.

☞ The communication by post is open and regular as usual.

Sept. 12. thsf

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tuth&stf.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

MAY 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. cotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15*th.*

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&fim

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Bookfellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 22wtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 *Chesnut-Street,*
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&f6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are			20,000 dollars, 50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000	each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
20 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otsego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to these fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers. It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress, while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, same patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some grounds to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will set in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or set back two years so as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his so doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,
ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. 1aw4w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. Dubney Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG; DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess.

A. D.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c- &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. 16t

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE
PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE
YELLOW FEVER.

EVER since this disease made such ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its causes and cure.—The result of his enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so few persons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well understood, and the consequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is persuaded that the excessive bleedings and mercurial treatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if used according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins*, Cherry street, two doors above Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson and Co's Medicine Warehouse, London); by *J. Leblanc*, No. 206; *W. Griffith*, No. 177, *T. Pearce*, No. 21, South Third street, *T. Stiff*, No. 55, New street, near Vine street, and *J. Gales*, No. 36, Race street.

Aug. 25. tuths 3t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second-street, and T. STIFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.

August 3. 1aw3w

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders in this company are hereby informed, that, pursuant to the fifth clause of their Charter, and at the request of a "Number of Stockholders, who, together, are proprietors of Six Thousand Shares, and upwards," a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 25th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of filling up a vacancy in their Direction; and taking into consideration such Regulations or Bye Laws as may be presented in conformity with the Charter of Incorporation.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 20. w&st825

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1797, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas, held at York Town, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the instance of James Short, praying the Court to supply a lost deed made by a certain Andrew Hickenluber, to Hugh Morrison, James Morrison, and John Sample, executors to Hans Morrison, deceased, for six hundred ——— acres of Land, situate in Menallen township, in the county of York:—All persons who have any objections to make to the object of the said petition are desired to attend at the Court House, in the town of York, on the 5th day of September next, otherwise the lost deed will be supplied.

JOHN EDIE, Clerk.

July 18. eot85

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30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. tx2m.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t